

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

MRS. L. L. POLK, - PROPRIETOR.
J. L. RAMSEY, - EDITOR.
J. W. DENMARK, BUSINESS MANAGER.
Raleigh, N. C.

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RALEIGH, N. C., JAN. 8 1895.

This paper entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C.

The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance

Do you want your paper changed to another office? State the one at which you have been getting it.

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Our friends in writing to any of our advertisers will favor us by mentioning the fact that they saw the advertisement in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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"I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people."—L. L. Polk, July 4th, 1890.

N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Edgecombe County Alliance will meet at Tarboro on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 11 a. m.

The Emperor of China has six hundred wives. He now needs all their devotion and wifely advice.

And still Solicitor Pou holds on to his certificate of election. If he has any idea of declining it, the public are not aware of it.

Love your neighbors, help the fatherless and the widows and those in distress, is one of the leading ideas taught by the Alliance.

The man who thinks more of his party than he does of the Alliance is very much of a partisan and is not a true Allianceman.

If you want straight goods and unbiased editorial comment, read THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER during the legislature. Get your neighbors to subscribe.

Will say to a correspondent that Messrs. J. W. Wilson, T. W. Mason and E. C. Biddings are the present Railroad Commissioners, and each can be addressed at Raleigh.

In the Alabama legislature there are 44 Populist members and 89 Democrats. If a part of the Democrats are decent they will work with the Populists for a new election law. We shall see.

Mr. J. P. Easterly has purchased the Manhattan, Kan., Republic and will edit it in the future. The Republic has been an able paper all along, and Mr. Easterly promises to keep it up to the old standard.

Wealthy Populists (that sounds funny, doesn't it? but there are some) in Chicago have united to publish a daily. In the number is that well known, wealthy journalist and author, Henry D. Lloyd.

When more of our people learn, as many have already learned, that to protest and vote against the unrestrained greed of millionaire plutocrats is not anarchy, then we will have good times, and not till then.

The State Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, in annual session in Topeka, Kansas, last week, adopted resolutions expressing the belief that the silver issue was too narrow for a party platform, and declares in favor of the original demands of the farmers.

Parties are held together, generally, by prejudice and hate. No true Allianceman can hold to these things. The Alliance teaches a different doctrine. There are good men in all parties, but prejudice has blinded many a fellow and makes him believe otherwise.

The first issue of the 'Daily Caucasian' was published in this city Sunday morning. It is a neat, well edited paper, with full telegraphic facilities. Our State has long needed a daily reform paper, or several of them for that matter, and we trust that our people will give it liberal and substantial support.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

In less than a month the National Alliance will meet in Raleigh. We hope every State will be fully represented. The meeting will be a notable event in our State and of National importance. The Alliance platform contains all the elements needed to redeem the country. It is not only necessary to keep up the organization, but it should be put on better footing than ever before. Wise men say that the dross has been gotten out of the membership; that the pure metal remains. We hope and believe that this is true. Then let us all take a fresh start and carry the banner to the front and plant it on the ramparts of plutocracy's citadel.

As heretofore stated, the cornerstone of the Polk Monument will be placed in position with appropriate ceremonies during the meeting of the National Alliance. The committee and directors ask us to urge the membership to send in their contributions as rapidly as possible, as the work is already under way and the funds are needed. Money can be sent to Marion Butler, Chairman of the Committee, Hal W. Ayer, Secretary, W. S. Barnes, Secretary of the State Alliance, or the Editor of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, all at Raleigh. Either of those named will receipt for and render proper account for money sent in. The committee ask the reform press of the country to give this matter prominence at once in every State.

Our North Carolina brethren ought to be up and doing. Hold your Sub Alliance meetings regularly. Talk to the indifferent members, get them interested. Make your county meetings the best ever held and get in good shape for the National meeting. County Secretaries are requested to send in their reports promptly. Don't forget your State-organ. Do all you can for it in your Sub. and County meetings, and outside too.

The New York Board of Trade, a few days ago, adopted resolutions favoring the remonetization of silver and denouncing tariff legislation as prejudicial to the business interests of the country. Twelve months ago they resolved that silver must be demonetized. This step is a radical change of tactics.

REMEMBER YOUR DEMANDS.

Now, brethren, remember your demands. Political demagogues say that the Alliance has quit its demands for financial reform. This is not true. We are fighting for the financial part of our demands more than any other. We do not mean the silver demand alone, but we mean the whole of the financial demands. We do not believe free coinage of silver would bring us all the relief demanded, but we do believe it would raise the price of products and would add to the currency. We demand that legal tender money shall be issued direct from the Government without the intervention of national banks. We care not what the Government makes this money out of. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is our motto. Why should any set of men be given the whole right to make money? Talk the financial system, brethren. Silver is only a part of it, and do not let the cunning politician lead you off on the silver question. It is not all we demand on the financial question, "by a jug full." Neither can it bring prosperity to our whole country with the present banking system in vogue. Restore silver, do away with the present banking system and let us have money direct from the government to the people at a low rate of interest, and prosperity will come to our whole country at a rapid rate. Which are you, my brother, a politician with a dollar on your neck, or an Allianceman without a collar, tied to no party, but ready to go with any political party that will satisfy us that we can depend on them for financial reform?

When THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER told its readers four years ago that unless they organized and voted differently cotton would sell for 4 and 5 cents, many of them didn't believe it. Now, gentlemen, you have got it in the neck at last. Are you going to harp on the tariff some more, or will you take our advice in the future?

HELP OUR NEIGHBORS.

The people in several counties in Nebraska are in a deplorable condition. The entire State was drouth stricken, some counties worse than others. Those people must have assistance. Many of them have neither food, fuel, nor money. Organized efforts are being made to assist them. The north east is sending money and clothing. We notice that ten carloads of provisions will be forwarded from Atlanta on the 15th. The railroads offer to transport everything free.

North Carolina should respond promptly. Many of our people have plenty and to spare. Our Alliance people

ought to all contribute some corn or something. Anything will be gladly received. A large number of the sufferers are farmers. A meeting should be held at every point in the State and some organization effected. The farmers who have been blessed with good crops of corn can contribute a small amount, if they can't give money—clothing, even second hand, will be gladly received by the suffering, nearly naked people. See if you can't spare an old suit of clothes. Begin the good work now, and by next week we will publish shipping directions and particulars.

We are indebted to Capt. W. B. Kendrick for a copy of a new book, "Civil Government in North Carolina and the United States." It was written by Maj. S. M. Finger, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, and published by the University Publishing Company, N. Y. It is a valuable book for the school room or library.

FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD.

The Charlotte News of the 3rd said: "An effort will be made to sidetrack Marion Butler in the next Legislature. A 'prominent North Carolinian' tells the Washington Post that 'there are indications that the situation in North Carolina may develop sensational conditions. Democrats are not without hope that their scheme to raise a row between Republicans and Populists over the election of United States Senators, and break up the co-operative movement in the State, may finally succeed. They are diligently at work to that end, and the contemplated scheme conceals the election of two Republican Senators. There has been considerable difficulty in uniting the Ransom and Jarvis factions of the Democratic party, but that, it is now asserted, has been accomplished. The scheme is to bring about a deadlock over the election of Senators between the Republicans and Populists, with the understanding that the Democrats will finally vote with the Republicans and elect two Republican Senators. This, it is well understood, would end all co-operation in the State and practically adjourn the Legislature without the accomplishment of any material change in the State election law. That means, of course, the continued supremacy of the Democratic party in the State, the election of a United States Senator in 1896 and the electoral vote for President."

Then follows a long dissertation on what the Democratic leaders hope to do, how they will do it, and what some of them are already doing. Strange that the party leaders never learn. In trying to divide the opposition the Democratic leaders have hopelessly divided their own forces. We don't care. It is not our fight. But we simply rise to say that of all fool fools that ever exhibited their fool selves the prominent Democratic leaders, the goldbug element, are the biggest fools.

Senators and members of the House are coming in. Many of them have called in to see us. Our latch-string hangs outside. Some of the members are inexperienced as legislators, but they all possess good faces and seem to have all the necessary intelligence and force of character. We are not disappointed. North Carolina will be proud of her representatives when the session is over.

COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES.

Our people are not to be ignored in their demand for reform in public expenditures. To bring about the reforms demanded will require much thought and wise action on the part of our law-makers. There is room for a wholesale reorganization or abolition of departments and high salaried commissioners. Some think, and think some will you know, that a wise and prudent man might be selected, to be known as Commissioner of Industries. That the Agricultural Department, the Railroad Commission, the Labor Bureau, the Geological work, etc., could all be consolidated under the general supervision of this Commissioner of Industries who should be ex officio a member of the Council of State. He could direct such clerical force as might be needed to execute the work. As a member of the Governor's Cabinet, just as now are the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Auditor and Superintendent of public instruction, he could confer with this council and give and get information when needed. Let the Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture be placed where it rightly belongs, at the A. & M. College, and put under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry. Let the students assist in the work of analyzing fertilizers, testing seeds, etc., and thus be gaining practical knowledge, while in their experiments they would be doing the State a service. This for a suggestion. What think our people along this line? Let us hear from them.

THIS PAYS.

Recently one of our farmers informed us that he had sold \$61 worth of pigs from one sow inside of twelve months. The breed is extra Poland China and the pigs readily brought \$2 each while quite young. We will say that the sow is worth \$20. The cash value of her products was very large when we consider the small capital involved. We can't estimate the clear profit in the pigs, but it must have been considerable. At any rate, there was a profit. That is more than can be said of the cotton or wheat crop. During the past season less profit was made on farms producing 100 bales of cotton or two thousand bushels of wheat than was made on these pigs. Of course every farmer is not prepared to raise pigs. In some localities the pigs might not have sold so readily. But this shows what can be done under favorable circumstances, and ought to induce more of our farmers to go into stock raising. Start in a small way, with good stock, if you can; if not, breed from and improve common stock.

Many bankers admit that our present financial policy concentrates a bulk of the money in large commercial centres. Then why not change it? Free coinage of silver is one important remedy. That raises prices of farm products and forces money out among the farmers, and, therefore, is the best mode of distribution. It circulates freely among farmers, country merchants and in the smaller towns. The large cities will get it now and then, but it comes right back again and does not lie idle in those centres as it now stands.

TARHEEL POETRY.

Poets and orators are born, not made. In North Carolina a fair share of each have been born. We do not claim to be a good judge of poetry, but it strikes us that the poem, "Christmas Day," on page 5 of this issue, is a good specimen. It was written by Mr. E. N. Stout, of Greensboro. He writes well, and the simplicity of his poems ought to place him in the front ranks, if he keeps it up.

Chas. B. Davis and U. B. Gwynn can write poetry by the yard, and might each make a fortune out of the business if they were not so modest. Both have contributed some splendid poems to our columns at various times.

Poets and other writers must work for small pay until they win fame. To win a name in literary circles, means a long struggle. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER has always tried to encourage young writers and give their work wide publicity. We have published articles and poems containing but little merit rather than discourage beginners. We have in this State talent that should not be wasted, story writers who might rank with W. D. Howells, poets who possess all the poetic fire of Byron, Holmes and Whittier. We are willing to aid in brushing the dust off this genius.

WAKE UP AND REPORT.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." So it is, and it is equally true that if you would succeed at anything these days you must keep "Everlastingly at it." That is why we insist most persistently that if you have not made a contribution or subscription to the Shoe Factory fund, you should do so at once. Now do not delay this matter. We have not received enough to secure the property yet. Is it your fault? What have you done? What are you doing? What are you going to do? If you mean to do anything, why don't you do it? If done at all, it must be done now, in a hurry. We have had our option extended to February 1st. But we can't promise a further indulgence. Surely if we are going to do anything, we can do it by then. Brother, see to it that this one more appeal to the brethren be read in your County Alliances, and let us know what your County and Subs and individuals are doing or going to do.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Very few citizens concern themselves about the national indebtedness. The very men who would walk the floor nearly all night, tormented by the fact that a bank note would go to protest tomorrow, seem utterly indifferent about the public debt, says the Atlanta Daily Press.

They treat it as a dim and distant circumstance which does not concern them at all. The Government is to them a sort of mysterious and overpowering divinity, and it is the hardest thing on earth to get the average business man to realize that he is as much the Government as Grover Cleveland individually is, and that whatever debt the public owes, he owes.

Not only does each citizen owe the public debt, but he must help pay it—unless he is very rich and can buy up a portion of the debt and hold it against his fellow citizens. In that event, he not only pays none of the

debt himself, but he actually becomes entitled to a share in the Government's income.

These favored creatures are called bondholders. The public debt which they buy and hold against the balance of their fellow citizens, is called bonds. In this manner those who are ablest to pay the public debt pay no part of it. They shift the load on to the shoulders of those who are less able.

This is a very effective system for making the rich richer, and the poor poorer: it is now being practiced on a big scale by the Democratic bosses.

Cooper's Tobacco Warehouse at Henderson is one of the largest concerns in the country. The proprietor admits that he owes much of his success to the liberal use of printers' ink. He shows his faith by putting in one of the largest advertisements ever carried by THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, which is to run some time. We believe it will pay, for our paper goes to many of the best tobacco farmers in the State, and to every portion of the tobacco belt. Judicious advertising always pays, and the best proof that it pays in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is the fact that our patrons use it regularly all or part of each year. We still have room for a few more, either large or small ones.

SHARP EDITORIAL PENCILS.

The "sound money" men deal mostly in sound.—Denver News.

The days are shortest just before Christmas and the pocket books just after.—Danville Register.

The Washington Post, says the Atlanta Constitution, continues to run its opinion of the Administration under the head, "The Story of a Crime."

John Burns says "Chicago is a pocket edition of hell." If that be true New York must be the unabridged dictionary of the bottomless pit.—Baltimore Herald.

"Great reforms are seldom accomplished without bloodshed," was the consoling thought of the man who decided to do his own shaving.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Kentucky girl drowned herself to get rid of a toothache. Has Kentucky whiskey so lost its efficacy that it should be elgited for water in this way?—Savannah Press.

The perennial resolution for union with Canada has appeared again. The date of the wedding cannot be predicted with any degree of accuracy, but if Uncle Sam perseveres the hand of Miss Canada may yet be won.—Roanoke World.

There was no reason why Mr. Cleveland, as President of our great and good country, should not be invited to visit the South Carolina Legislature and sit down in its midst (to quote a phrase made classic by Mr. Dana)—Atlanta Constitution.

A boy four years old, who can lift his 200 pound father from the ground, is Indiana's latest prodigy. But the Augusta Chronicle knows a kid one third as old who thinks nothing of lifting his father from the bed several times a night.—Norfolk Virginian.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Sheriff Jenkins, of Chatham county, was in the city Thursday.

Mr. D. Y. Cooper, a prominent tobacco dealer at Henderson, was in the city Thursday. He has always been a friend and patron of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Mr. Jos. F. McLean, of Rowan county, is in the city. He is a candidate for Door Keeper of the Senate. Mr. McLean is a good Allianceman, good citizen, and will fill any position acceptably.

Mr. John R. Hancock, of Greensboro, is in the city looking after his fences for principal Door-Keeper of the Senate. Mr. Hancock is the young man who has held the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Alliance for the past two years, and this experience will make him a formidable candidate for the place.

THE PARTY COLLAR.

We have heard men say they would never vote for such and such a party. Ah! my brother the partisan collar with prejudice has you fast. You may say you are not partisan but you are mistaken. The true Allianceman is ready at any time to go with a party that he believes will help bring about the demands. No party is going to do it unless the Alliance forces them to do so. Agitate and work to get prejudice out of the minds and hearts of men, but keep your Alliance organization intact ready and willing at all times to take issue with any party or corporation that dares not carry out its promises to the people. For this the Alliance is hated by the demagogues and the Shylocks because we dare expose their infamous plans, and they will do anything to destroy the organization and its leaders. It is the only organization under the sun that does attack their rascality and they know it.

MONEY, WHAT IT IS.

Hon. W. H. Kitchen Writes of the Influence of Money on Prices of all Commodities

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

The technical meaning of money is silver and gold coins, with the seal of the sovereign power stamped thereon. These coins turned out from our mints only can be legal and constitutional money in the United States. All bank bills, bills of credit and promissory notes are types and shadows of money, and their value depends upon the honesty, punctuality and ability of the banks, government or person issuing the same and the facilities furnished by the sovereign power for enforcing the collection of the same in gold and silver coins. No bank bill government bond or promissory note would be worth the paper they are printed upon without a promise to pay or redeem and the ability to pay or the power to compel payment.

While these qualities and attributes attached to bank bills and government bonds, they pass as and discharge the functions of money. All paper symbols or representations of money to be of any commercial value, must be payable in or redeemable in gold and silver coins under our Constitution and the laws of the States. In its broadest sense money is the medium of exchange between men and nations. It is a thing substituted by the enlightened and business experience of our educated and advanced civilization in the place of bulky, unwieldy substances to expedite the traffic and commerce of the world, and as value depends upon its ultimate redeemability and its quantity in circulation.

The laws of supply and demand apply with the same force and with the same results to money as they do to corn, wheat, cotton and labor. If wheat, corn, cotton and labor is very short or scarce and the demand is very great, all things else being equal, they will sell very high in the market. If they are very abundant, the market is glutted and the demand is very light, all things else being equal, they will sell very low. What is true of these articles in the commercial world, is equally true of money. If the supply or quantity of money in circulation is very short and scarce, all things else being equal, prices of labor and of all other things, real or personal, will be exceedingly low, and often times otherwise below the actual cost of production. If the supply or quality of money is circulation, in proportion to population and business, is very great all things else being equal, prices of labor and of all other things, real or personal, will be exceedingly high.

When money is very abundant and there is no shortage in the products of labor, these products are high, if a shortage in the products of labor they are still higher.

When there is a great scarcity or dearth of money and no shortage of the products of labor, these products are very low in price, but if there is an increase of the products of labor they are still lower in price, and many times far below the cost of production. Now if these statements be true and no man can prove them untrue, the laws of supply and demand control the price of money as well as the price of commodities. If this be true an increase in the circulating medium would decrease the prices of all commodities.

Now, under these conditions, it would be equally as correct and true to say that money had risen in price or purchasing power as to say that commodities had fallen in price, and it would be as correct to say that money had risen in price because of its scarcity, or had fallen in price because of its abundance. If there is much money it will fall in price or purchasing power; if there is little money it will rise in price, all things else being equal. So you see, it depends upon the standard of measurement entirely as to whether an article has fallen or risen in price, all things else remaining the same. If cotton, wheat or labor to day is measured by money, they are very low in price. If money is measured by cotton or wheat we say it is very high; and why not say money is high as well as to say cotton and wheat is low, all things else being equal. If money was always abundant, prices would always be good; if scarce prices would be low.

Ten years ago I wanted to buy one hundred dollars. I took two bales of cotton and paid for one hundred dollars. Yesterday I wanted to buy one hundred dollars. It took four bales to pay for the one hundred dollars. What makes the difference? It took as much labor to produce two bales of cotton this year as it did ten years ago. Cotton is worth as much intrinsically today as it was ten years ago. But the ability to consume cotton has been cut